NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, izes it throughout. His talk was about "the Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:

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tion of each additional square 33% Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

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The Devil's Work--War.

WE MIS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

THE DEVIL: Well met, good friend; I sought thee even now.

And wherefor greet me with a frewning brow? Art not content with what I have achieved? Have I not scourged the land from shore to shore, Until its shuddering waters blush with gore: Until the air is rife with dying groans; And the earth big with dead men's mouldering bor Till night is weary of the widow's wall, And human sorrow is an idle tale?

Ay, thou hast done all this, and more I knew, And yet, methinks, thy steps move wondrous slow; The earth has well nigh made around the sun Two revolutions since the war begun? In this fair land, and yet there is but little done. What are the boasted trophies in thy train? Bethink thee now: a hundred thousand slain; A path of desolation here, there; The sounds of battle dying in the air; Fair homes despoiled; the voice of woe and wail: They give me no sensation; all are stale. On, on; nor stay thy devastating tread Till thou caust count me full a million dead. Spoil their high-ways; burn hamlet, village, town: Sack their fair cities; tear their churches down; Where there are homes to waste, or hearts to feel, Send forth the flaming fagot, flashing steel; Plow up their fertile fields with shot and shell: Make their fair land the vestibule of hell. On, on: I long to see the infernal play-In Hades, it shall be a holiday! On, over hill and valley, river, plain. Where there is life, pour thou the leaden rain. Leave them no remnant of their lustful wealth; No trust in God, no love, hope, strength, nor health. Bring ruin, desolation on the land, Till famine stalk from ocean strand to strand; And men shall stand by their uncoffined dead, And yex the ear of heaven with cries for bread,

What Is the Use!

What is the use of trimming a lamp, If you never intend to light it? What is the use of grappling a wrong, If you never intend to right it?

What is the use of removning your hat, When you never intend to tarry What is the use of wooing a maid,

What is the use of buying a coat, If you never intend to wear it? What is the use for a house for two

If you never intend to share it? What is the use of gathering gold,

If you don't intend to keep it?
What is the use of planting a field,
If you never intend to reap it?

What is the use of buying a book, If you don't intend to read it? What is the use of a cradle to you,

citizen of New York has been arbitrarily arrest- for self-government is very considerably shaken, ed and conveyed to imprisonment either within or without its limits. It seems, however, that Capt. Stanton was melined a few days since to attempt the renewal of his old system, and probably would have provoked a collision with the Abolition sheet, says: State authorities but for the good sense of Pro-

vost Marshal DRAPER. An Albany correspond-

ent of the New York Herald writes: It appears that there was a resident of Oneida county who was suspected of aiding desertions from the army. A Marshal in that locality ob tained facts which he thought not only implicated the person referred to, but two or three immediately issued for the arrest of the whole party, and that they be sent forthwith to Washto go before a United States Com get a warrant for their arrest, and to take them before the Commissioner for examination. This was done, and the result was that one of the par ties was held to bail to answer an indictment, and the others discharged for want of evidence.

The witnesses being all in the neighborhood, the matter was quickly brought to a conclusion.

The New York Herald says this order came from Mr. Secretary STANTON, and adds :

The people of the North are a law-abiding cople. They are ever ready to bow to the maj people. They are ever ready to bow to the maj tive against any denial or infraction of their -[New York Journal of Commerce. Draper has shown how easily by the regular forms of law, the laws can be enforced; and if Boston Journal, a Republican paper of the first Secretary Stanton has not learned that his sys-tem of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments will not answer, the sooner he is turned adrift by the

The following is taken from a Connection

Vallandigham | Mr. Bingham said : tion of the Union as it God, wants the Cotton was in 1789, and con States, or any other tinued for over sevents. States of the control of the Union as it God, wants the Cotton have, for they will not soffer themselves to be tinued for over sevents. "Who, in the name of tinued for over seventy years, that I am bound tion, to remain in the to the last hour of my Union, if slavery is to political existence."

The New York Tribune of last Saturday pub lishes a report of a speech made by old Jox. WRIGHT, at Norwalk, Connecticut, the evening OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. previous. Humbuggery, demagoguery, ignorance, misrepresentation and conceit character-Government." Throughout the speech it was "Government," "Government," "Government." In alluding to Mr SEYMOUR, the Democratic can-didate for Governor in that State, he said: "No politically, if he was not for the Government and Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without the Government alone." This man WRIGHT claims to be a follower of Douglas; he has assumed to be the eulogist of that departed statesman and the exponent of his sentiments. This charlatan can no more comprehend the principles and sentiments of DougLas than he can the simplest problem in mathematics, and nobody ever suspected him of the latter. If the idea of the man WRIGHT should prevail, there never would be any resistance to governmental oppres-Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; sion and tyranny. WASHINGTON and his com-Marriage Notices 50 cants.

Notices of Festivals, Picuics and Excursions, gottenup by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of the Government of George the III alone."

Special Notices, iften lines or over, will be charged double He cannot sympathize with the gallant Poles in Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the their struggle for liberty, for the reason that they Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in not for the Government of Russia, which has de-Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisement, beput forth by the man who apes to be his successor. In one of his most eloquent speeches he thus answered the question. "Have we a Govern

> Sir, this question, "have we a Government," has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to put his feet on the necks of the people since the world began When the Barons demanded Magna Charta of King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "have we a government?" and called his army to put down the discontented Barons. When Charles I attempted to collect ship money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, "have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government." When George III called upon his army, to put down the rebellion in America, Bord North cried lustily, "no comhave a Government." When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants, all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "have we a Government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the law.

Governor WRIGHT says that arbitrary arreststhe suspension of the writ of habeas corpus-the abridgement or suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press are nothing, but the great question is, "have we a Government?" In his speech, he remarks: "We have been at war twenty months, and there were not twenty men in the country who complained of being wrongfully arrested." The Government bastile in this city can tell a different tale from that. At one time, nearly that number of citizens, arbitrarily arrested, were confined there for weeks, and then dismissed without trial. And yet Governor WRIGHT has the effrontery to say that not twenty men in the country complain of being wrongfully arrested. Not one of these men felt otherwise than a great wrong had been done him. They knew it. The day will come, and it is not far offwhen the men who have thus apologized for acts of despotism and oppression, will receive the rebuke and be regarded with contempt by an indignant and outraged people.

Says a celebrated logician and author-"The government of man should be the monarchy of reason; it is too often the democracy of passions. or the anarchy of humors." The latter must be Governor Whight's idea of government, or, a better definition is, the anarchy of humors. In illustration we make another extract from his Norwalk speech. He said: "The obligation to the government was stronger than that to family, for if we had no government, we had no family rela tions. If when our government was in danger, we talked about anything else on earth, we were not loyal." That's WRIGHT's idea of government, and his standard of loyalty. He says the Government is in danger, and hence the man, woman or child who talks about anything else on earth, is disloyal. And the statesman (?) who ntters such trash goes down to Connecticut and perambulates the country generally, enlightening the people about government and their relations to it, and instructing them as to their duties as citizens. We must confess that if an enlight-Since the 1st of January, when Horatio SEY- ened, a sane people, can tolerate such humbug MOUR took the gubernatorial chair at Albany, no gery, such imposture, our faith in their capacity

The silence which has come over radicalism is occasionally broken by an outburst of the old spirit of evil. The Cincinnati Union, a German

"From a reliable source we receive the news, that cerain high and influential German officers of the Army of the Potomac are ready, in case they should be needed, to assist with their troops in an anti-slavery coup d'etat, indeed, one of them has declared that Union and Liberty can be preserved only by such a coup d'e'at, and by the temporary Dictatorship of a radical anti-slavery man."

The tone of this suggestion is more important than the statement given, on which we place no reliance. It is the same tone in which the New other persons, and forthwith sent a statement to York Times proposed to supersede Mr. Lincoln Washington. The result was that an order was awhile ago, and in which it now from day to day ablishes silly articles demanding vengeance on political opponents, and recommending all sorts ngton. This order was sent through Provost of violent proceedings. It is the same tone Marshal Draper, of New York, who changed which other papers of this class assume, encourthe order and ordered the Marshal of that locality aging the spirit of radicalism, inciting mobs by phrases of obloquy, exhausting the resources of bad minds for expressions to suit the tone of their excited feelings. The Liberator leads the brotherhood, and the New York radical sheets follow humbly and admiringly in the track.

This is one of the most dangerous symptoms of the day. It requires the exertion of every to the perfect satisfaction of members of all po conservative man to preserve the public peace and quiet the passions which these foolish and litical parties. There was no opposition or excitement over it. But, on the other hand, had these men been arbitrarily arrested and taken off. The disloyalty which from time to time exhibits to Washington, there would have been the most itself in these proposals to supersece Mr. Lincoln intense excitement, and I doubt very much if the indicates the irrepressible nature of the bad radi-Marshal could have got out of the county with cal spirit. It is not the country they desire to the prisoner, unless he had a large force with save, but it is vengeance against political oppo-which to protect him. are not content with the exercise of military or other arbitrary power, but they desire to inaugur ate a one man power to be controlled by them selves and wielded for their purposes of violence and revenge. Let all patriots set their faces sternly against these enemies of the public peace.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the

"SUPERIORITY OF THE NEGROES AS SENTINELS "The most perfect discipline can be main tained in the colored regiments; and for drill they are quite as apt as any white troops I have ever seen, and for fighting material they have already proved themselves courageous beyond the most sanguine expectations, the great difficulty being to restrain them when they once begin an attack.

The effort of the Abolitionists seems now to endeavor to prove, not that negroes are as good as whites, but that they are superior ! They have me passed the point of negro equality, and have eached negro su persority.

From Washington.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR - CHASE'S THE PRESIDENCY-THE ORGANIZATION OF THE Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-HOW THE NEW YORK HERALD GOT LINCOLN'S FIRST MES SAGE IN ADVANCE OF ITS DELIVERY TO CON-

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. WASHINGTON, March 25.

The so-called Committee on the Conduct of the War is about to uncork its vials of wrath, through the agency of Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and Essex were chosen. Chandler, of Michigan, whose interference with military matters has notorior sly embarrassed the Administration, and to parade a lot of garbled and irresponsible evidence against our Generals in the field, as well as those deprived of com mand. This committee, by some mistake, doubtless, has the impudence to announce in aduding from the political complexion of the com-nittee, no such indorsement as this was needed om them in advance. It will be recollected that, at the end of the second session of the 37th Congress, Chandler read through column after column of what purported to be a resume of the evidence then before the committee, in which he capped the climax of radical hatred and birterness to Gen. McClellan, but which, with all of his twisting, fell silently upon the people.

If irresponsible testimony was ever made to serve the ends of faction through the assumed

purification of official channels, it is in the forthming report of this committee, whose conduct of the war since the enforcement of its own policy in September last speaks for itself. In a few days, at the farthest, their partial report will be roublic. It will be found to contain the evi dence of ambitious, intriguing Generals, and spying civilians, all distorted by cross examinations. For instance, the evidence of one witness, that they had neither the inclination nor the constitutions. few days, at the farthest, their partial report will deuce of ambitious, intriguing Generals, and spying civilians, all distorted by cross examinawho resided in the enemy's lines while McClellan was in front of Yorktown, is to the effect that the latter would make no advance on the positive evidence of this one man that Magruder did not fore have fifteen thousand men behind his intreneh ments! But does not the committee know that Gen. McClellan could not pass the fortifications by infantry attack, and that, on the contrary, his information, from equally reliable and more loyal old Go men, was that the enemy had three times that member of troops? Did not the fights at West carrying our country headlong into the whirlpool of de-Point and Williamsburg, immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, prove the falsity of this report of the enemy's numbers? But It is hardly worth the while to follow the ex parte testimony given before this committee, as it is all in one vein. Gen. Franklin will be found to be grossly censured by this self-constituted court of inquiry, but not a word will there be in com ment on the conduct of that "speaker of parapedge ourselves to the maintenance of the laws under it, piteous whines of Gen. Burnside's subordinate officers, and on the most frivolous evidence of threats against the present loyal Democratic party which, inferiors, countermanded the grand advance of if carried into effect would inevitably lead to a collision in a great army, and placed it ultimately in winter the present peaceful and loyal State of Indiana. quarters The malignant and partisan spirit which breathes through this forthcoming report will consign it, among all fair and honorable men, to the "tomb of the Capulets." It is a fitting copy of the slanders it heard and reit erated of McDowell's "treason," only to find afterward that an open court of his peers sent him out to the world regenerated from the in famy with which radicalism had surrounded him, unblemished in his civil and military life. Had Gen. McDowell's case been solely before this inquisition, it would, possibly, have succeeded in fastening its odious record upon him.

A certain set of Republicans in Washington who cling to the fortunes and favors of Salmon P. Chase, are just now engaged in loudly talking his claims for the Presidency, even regarding his nomination, in the long time yet to come, as almost a certainty. It is a very noticeable fact, however, that in making their important calculations for the Presidential chair, these gentlemen do not hesitate to declare that it will only be contingent upon permanent disunion-his selection for the entire country would be out of the ques tion. To such an extent have these views been circulated, that it is now stated that Representa tive Hooper of Boston, who has purchased pros pectively a large residence here, is promised to be made Secretary of the Treasury for his engin eering of the financial schemes of Mr. Chase through the last Congress. Thus runs the radical element in nower.

The gain in New Hampshire, the certain success in Connecticut, and the probable election of an opposition member from Missouri in the place of the late Mr Noell, secure, without much doubt, the organization of the next House for the Democracy, even giving General Schenck a vote with the radical faction Some of the recently ousted office holders here are figuring away at a desperate rate to make out a victory for Republicanism, in order that they may get another hand in the public plunder. They are counting on the votes of the Maryland delegation which, as we all know, in the last Congress, was most bitter in its opposition to every scheme of the Republicans on the slavery issue, and which will be solid, in the coming Congress, nst a new organization to force the abolition slavery upon that State,-an organization taining, in the words of the official organ here, that "the war shall not cease until slavery practically abolished."

You doubtless will recollect the famed investi gation of the "telegraphic censorship of the ress" at the last session but one of the last Congress, and the partial report that was made thereon, though the tenor of it was all against the Administration. Most of the evidence, however, was suppressed; in fact, none was published which referred to the manner in which extracts of the President's first message got into the New York Herald two days before its delivery to Congress. The investigation on this point was thorough and extensive. Every attache of the press here was examined, and finally Mr. Lincoln himself was called on, while the Chevalier Wikoff was in prison for contumacy in refusing to answer ions put to him by the committee. After the President appeared the matter suddenly dropped, and only gossip kept up a story that a young man named Watt, gardener at the White House, but on confidential relations with the family, abstracted a copy of the message and furnished it to the Herald correspondent. This has been the general belief, though, soon after the adjournment of the Judiciary Committee, all the testimony was missing, and the doubts could not be settled. Within a short time, however, this vast roll of MSS. has turned up, and in it the fact that Mrs. L-, and not the humble gardener, Watt, furnished a printed proof to the Herald, which may or may not account for the racy personal articles of that delectable sheet. It is understood that the President, prior to his visit to New England, will make a trip to the army of the Potomac, and spend several days among the troops.

Spring is very backward, and the mud blockada is still upon us.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell of Kentucky.
Louisville, Kr., March 31, 1863.

Editor Sentinel: I notice the following sen-

tences in the Louisville Journal of this Jate: "The Indianapolis Sentinel says that the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, a candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky, is only known as a Whig and a Know Nothing," and adds that "the Sentinel does itself no credit by such random and reckless assertions;" that "Mr. Bell was never a Know Nothing," &c. Surely Mr. Prentice could not have written those words; for he well knows, and well do the Democrats of Kentucky know, (especially those of foreign birth) that Jashua F. tell was the champion of Know Nothingism in its day in Kentucky, and that Bell, Prentice, Hum-phrey Marshall and Blanton Duncan war through the same quill. On divers and divers occasions, did Bell proclaim his Know Nothing sentiment in the court houses of Danville, Louisville and Lexington; and these same sentiments were re-echoed and endorsed by the Louisville Journal, then the leading exponent of Know Nothingist

Mr. Bell has long sought the position of Gov-ernor. He has now a fair chance to get it. KENTUCKY.

Gabale —Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, rivals the hardshell preacher who discourses from the text, "And he sang upon the harp of a thou sand strings—sperets of just men made perfeck."

The Governor concludes his fast day proclamation with a phrase which he probably thinks is to be found "somewhere between Genesis and Revelations," and which he shapes in this superscrip-

Democratic Meeting in Haw Creek Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana-Nomination of a Thorough Democratic Ticket.

The Democrats of Haw Creek met in conven-FRIENDS ALREADY PUSHING HIS CLAIMS FOR tion on Saturday. March 28, in Hope, at Union The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Arnas Gilbrath to the Chair, and J. A.

Butner as Secretary.

On motion a committee was appointed by the Chair, to select delegates to represent the Demo crats of Haw Creek in the coming County Convention, whereupon Solomon Lambert, Wesley Simmons, Eldridge Hopkins, Joseph Plessinger, S. B. Shultz, L. A. Hege, Lewis Essex and Aaron

On motion the Chair appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The names of the candidates for the various offices were then called, according to the ordinary rules governing nominating conven-tions, which resulted in the choice of S. B. Shultz vance that this report will be a partial one; but, Shultz for Justices; George Woehln, Samuel juding from the political complexion of the com-Cropland, Arthur Gailbraith and George Norman

> It was then resolved that the Democracy or ganize a Democratic Club, of which Thos. Essex was chosen President, J. A. Butner Secretary, and S. B. Shultz Treasurer. A committee was then chosen to draft by laws, and Hawesville ap-pointed as the place of meeting, on Saturday, the 25th of April.

In the absence of the committee, the Chairman gave vent to his feelings in regard to arbitrary arrests and usurpation of power by the Administration, and warned Democrats to stand by their rights, but always act on the defensive.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

tional right to interfere with the local institutions of any State, nor with the logal and constitutional right of the citizens, but that the war should be prosecuted for the express purpose of putting down the rebellion; there-

1. Reso'red, That the Republican party since its organ ization has demonstrated that its existence is incompatible with a peaceful Union of the States composing the old Union formed by our fathers, so long as that party holds the reins of Government; and, as we love and cherish our old Government for the blessing of life, liberty and pros-perity which it secures to us, it is our duty to use every 2. That we are committed to the use of eve

for the restoration of the Union as it was, with the Constitu ion as it is. 3. That we condemn alike the twin relics of disunion, Abolition and Secession, both having for their object the destruction of the Constitution and the dissolution of the

4. That we rely on the ballot-box for the correction of and we deprecate anything looking strife, and we frown upon and treat with the utmost scorn 5. That we invite conservative men ever where to co-operate with us in an earnest endeavor to bring about a

speedy termination of the war, upon honorable terms, to 6. That we indorse and hereby approve of the course pursued by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana, and especially the steadfast and unflinching position assumed and maintained by our Senator and Rep

their legislative duties. THOMAS ESSEX, Chairman of Com.

Worth Reading and Worth Heeding. The following article on the quality of our civilization is worth one Sabbath day's reflection

at least. It is from the Boston Recorder: The quality of our civilization is too material, physical, artistic, inventive. It lacks the moral element. It is earthly. It does not sufficiently allow for and take hold of man's moral and immortal nature. The civil war, now entering on its third year, is easting new and unwelcome light on this point-the character of our civiliza-

We have been joyful, almost boastful, of our progress in the useful and ornamental arts, in the iences that deepen scholarship and increase wealth, in the fruits of inventive genius, and in the humane and philanthropic developments of

This is a kind of civilization, but it is physical. social, mercantile and resthetic. It attains its end in an increase of wealth and luxuries, and a the release of man from mental and physical exertion. It has its triumphs in putting the forces of matter to new uses, in increasing the number of grains of wheat on a square yard, in mitigating human suffering, in removing the material and social evils that oppress the laboring classes, in shortening the processes between toil and reward, in relaxing the hand of despotism, so varied in form, and rescuing men from the temporal frui's of their vices and crimes.

Much of all this is well, being both desirable and commendable. It is real progress in the But it is social rather than moral, and physical rather than Christian. It contemplates and cultivates the race on the human rather than the divine side, and has regard more to our mortal than to our immortal nature. Our national and international fairs or exhibitions show this

as the leading fact in the civilization of the age. When this great rebellion springs up, and the terrible exigency calls for all that is moral and Christian and God-like in our national character, we find we have less of it than was shown by our fathers in the old French and Indian wars, and in the revolution. We are surprised and mortified at the perfidy and enormous wickedness of the Rebels in attempting to overthrow such a government, and for so base an end, among oth ers, as the increase and perpetuity of human slavery. And when we look among ourselves of the oyal side, we are chagrined, and humbled, and confounded, to find so much petty ambition, love of gain regardless of the country, treachery, enlousy, sectional and party spirit of personal strife, lust for office equaled only by incompe-tency to fill it, and a general indifference to the welfare of the Government if present personal nterest conflict with it, Theft, robbery and mans aughter do not seem to be terms too severe when we see how Government contractors plunder the public treasury, furnish such supplies as pecessitate defeat in battle and sickness in camp, nd doom to lingering diseases and tardy death many of the worn-out and wounded in our hos-

Evidently our Christianity has not kept pace with our material and social civilization. We lack men, masses of men, outside of the army, ouilt on the cardinal virtues of our religion, and ising in relf-sacrifice to the vast height of this mergency, making themselves an offering to this rebellion, with something of the Christian feelings with which the Captain of our Salvation offered himself to stay a rebellion under

the Divine Government. There are hosts of poble examples of Christian eatriotism in our arm and navy, and among the managers and supporters of the war and the Government. But what means all the terrible political corruption fastening and heaving in the great

masses of the people?

Had we improved in our Christianity since the Revolution, as we have in plows, and manufac-tures, and wealth, and textures, and fine artshad we improved in men, as we have in things, we should not be what or where we are to-day. Our civilization needs a higher, a diviner element, not less of the physical, the philanthropic, and humane, but more of the moral and the Christian. In this war God is making indirectly a great argument for the Christian virtues as indispensable to the growth, and strength, and perpenity of a nation, thus indicating the weakest point in our civilization.

The Draft-A Suggestion.

In some parts of this State, Township Demo cratic Clubs have provided that any of their members who shall be drafted under the conription law shall, it they be unable to purchase their own exemption, be relieved at the expense of the club either by the procurement of substitutes or the payment of the exemption money. This seems to us to be a most praiseworthy move-ment. It will protect the poor man against the operation of an enequal and therefore unjust law, and avert distress which a wise and humane law-making power would never inflict. We com-mend the movement to the Ward Democratic Clubs in this city. It is a case wherein the Democratic party should look after the interests and welfare of its children. The necessary fund can be found "somewhere between Genesis and Revelations," and which he shapes in this superscriptural form:

"Leading us in the way which is hewn out for the ransomed to walk in, where the vulture's eye never saw and the lion's whelp never trod."

welfare of its children. The necessary fund can be raised by a small assessment upon each member of the several clubs and by contributions in larger sums from Democrats of wealth. The whole plan is perfectly practicable, easy of execution, and called for by every consideration of Christian charity and common humanity.—[Chinever saw and the lion's whelp never trod."

Our So-called National Union Association in New York -- The Comments of the New York World upon It-s

Its Fragrant Reputation Abroad. Our so called National Union Association is becoming quite famous. The New York World of Friday, one of the most prominent journals of that city, thus honors it with a notice:

THE PLANS OF THE LOYAL LEAGUES. Mr. Forney has already confessed that the object of the Loyal League is to elect a Republican President in 1864 There are other Leagues in Cincinnati equally indiscreet, who confess that the League's object is to carry the intervening

elections, and to organize so as to carry them by bloodshed, if necessary.

At a meeting of the National Union Association, last Friday evening at the Metropolitan Hall in Cincinnati, Judge Woodruff, the Chairman of the meeting, made a speech. After attempting to remove the general impression that the Association was made up of men without character or reputation in the community; and, after urging the necessity of gaining the confidence of such men as were truly loyal; he closed with the following language:

"The American flag must be vindicated, the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws naintained, and the election carried even at the price of blood-for upon this everything de

Mr. Hancock, in the course of some remarks, said that he was not in favor of mob law, in which the restraints of his profession appeared, but they soon made way for the Hancock himself, who proceeded to declare that "he believed mob law was wholesome sometimes."

The meeting seems principally to have been occupied with a discussion of the character and speeches of two soldiers who had, under the influence of liquor, made inflammatory speeches and exhibited their arms in the hall on a previous occasion. A Col. Guthrie seemed determined to make an effort for the respectability of the Asso-

He said that unless the Association adopted the esolution, or some one similar, that he could not regard the Association as favoring law and order, and it might as well at once be abandoned Look around, said he, and ask yourselves where are the audiences you had a few nights ago? Look at the few members now present, and then ask, what is the cause of the change? The an swer is the exhibitions which you have had here, which have disgusted peaceable and law-abiding members, who are unwilling to sit and listen to such things. He, for one, would not sit and

listen to any one encouraging mob violence A Captain Mussey then made a speech, in which, like the Times, of this city, he said that the conscription act would be enforced, and he expected the Association would have to enforce He said they must organize in military comman who cried out peace.

Colonel Guthrie informed the meeting that the that Mr. Chase had borrowed \$10,000,000 in League was purely military, and drilling nightly. gold to "bear" the gold market in that city, that and was already prepared for any emergency.

States at Chicago of the 29th. A Professor Allyn, of the Wesleyan Female Seminary-a teacher of young ladies-made the Chase's friends, have had other than patriotic concluding address. He was opposed to opening motives for wishing a heavy decline in gold. the doors of the Association to reporters. He demanded secrecy for their proceedings. He said that it was a bitter pill for him to swallow last fall when he learned that the Copperheads had carried the election, but he had to grin and bear it; "but this time we must make it all right, and carry the election by any means necessary to do

We have refrained from garnishing this brief report of the doings of the Cincinnati Loyal Leaguers with the beastly profanity and filthiness demonstrated the necessity of Judge Woodruff's aborious effort to prove the Association respectable reputation. One of the plans which were tien, to prohibit all the newsboys from carrying hobnobs whenever in this city, would "bull' and selling an opposition paper; to note every Government stocks or border State securities man that takes and reads it, and forbid him entering your company; give him no employment; run him from your midst; turn him out of your

church. Mark every man or woman at your boarding house who takes or reads it; make it too hot for them to stay there-turn them out." This, and the speeches which recommend the from the gallows which they are striving to erect caving in. These facts were to day commun and hope to make the patriotism of the unsuspicious work out the success of the most unscrupulous partisans that ever disgraced a free country, they may learn from their Cincinnati fellowleaguers what sort of work it is for which they prepared to take out of the hands of the Government the business of the enforcement of law: any means;" whether they will join military or- history that it be a little more discreet, and avoid ganizations for the purpose of carrying the spring at least all appearance of stock jobbing.

An Irish View of the Conscription.

The Cork and Dublin journals are pretty free They look at it through the same glass with the which we have heretofore published, of an Aboli Loudon journals:

[From the Cork Examiner.] This last move of the Federal authorities pla ces them in a worse position in relation to civil-iszed countries than their enemies, though the

latter are designated Rebels, and as yet denied recognition as an independent Government. The sweeping Conscription Act looks like a last des-perate throw of the dice. The range of the measure is wide, the powers given to the Executive enormous. It is one thing, however, to pass an act, another to enforce it. We have some difficulty in believing that the people are quite in accord with the Government in regard to the propriety of a levy en masse for the purpose of carrying on a war after the fashion and with the success that have characterized the campaign of the North. If the President had a chance of winning with the forces already at his disposal, there might be no opposition to his keeping up the game for a considerable time longer. But a new draught of men to perish by disease, by the blundering of generals, and the valor of the enemy, and merely to sustain an incompetent Government in power, argues an amount of passive obedience on the part of the fiery American people, that is very difficult to believe in. It will be draught will be the end of the war

not enough of negroes to be had within our present army lines to garrison the sea coast, as Gov-

upon the scheme of raising negro troops. Eve upon the scheme of raising negro troops. Every one knows that the negroes do not come forward in any considerable numbers to voluntarily enlist. Unless coercive measures are resorted to, the project must be given up as a failure, and it stands of reason that its friends will resort to every legitimate expedient before given up beaten. And, if the draft is good for the white man, why not for the negro?—[Rochester Union] Rochester Union

Yermont, with a white population of 314,-000, has in the field 10,200 soldiers, or one in 311/2 of the population. Illinois, with a white population of 1,704,000, has sent over 130,000 of her sons to fight traitors, or one in 13. That's the difference between the Democratic Northwest and the Republican Northeast.—[Springfield register.]

The Drafted Wide-Awake.

I was a glorious Wide-Awake.

All marching in a row;
And wore a shiny oll-cloth cape,
About two years ago.

Our tore es flured with turpentine.
And filled the streets with smoke;
And we were sure, whate're might come,
Secession was a joke.

Oh, if I then had only dreamed
The things that now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

I said the South would never dare I said the South would never dare
To strike a single blow;
I thought that they were cowards then,
About two years ago.
And so I marched behind a rail,
Armed with a wedge and manl;
With honest Abe upon a flag,
A boatman gaunt and tall.
Oh, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know.

The things which now I know, I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake About two years ago.

My work was good, my wages high, And bread and coal was low; The silver jingled in my purse
About two years ago.
In peace my wife and children dwelt
Happy the live-long day;
And war was but the fearful curse Of countries far away.
Oh, if I then had only dres

The things which now I know, I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake My wife sits pale and weeping now, My children crying low; I did not think to go to war

About two years ago.
And no one now will carn their food,
No one will be their shield;
God help them when I lie in death
Upon the bloody field!
Oh, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago. About two years ago.

One brother's bones half buried lie Near the Antietam's flow; He was a merry, happy lad About two years ago. And where the Chickahominy Moves stuggish toward the sea, Was left another's wasted corpse— I am the last of three. Oh, it I then had only dreamed The things which now I know, I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake

About two years ago. Just now I saw my torch and cape, Which once made such a show: And they are not now what once they seemed About two years ago.
I thought I carried freedom's light, In that snoky, flaming hand:
I've learned I bore destruction's "torch"—
That wedge has split the land.
Oh. if I then had only dreamed

About two years ago. Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treas-An article in the New York Tribune, stating

The things which : ow I know, I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake

A resolution was adopted appointing delegates is to depress the price of gold, attracts attention. to meet with other Leagues to organize a The New York World thus alludes to the "ope-We do not know how this is, but we do know that gentlemen in Wall street, reported to be Mr.

> They were large short sellers of that metal. Can it be that it was for them Mr. Chase has become the great gold bear?

The New York Leader (a Democratic Weekly) certain Administration officials in connection with a Wall street clique are systematically engaged in stock jobbing. Upon no other hypothesis can one reconcile the correspondence between the reports of victories made by Governmental authority and by which some of their speeches were charac- the fluctuations of stocks. Within two weeks we terized, although to have done so would have have had a systematic succession of reports in character encouraging to the North-each of which have been successfully refuted or denied. and its members persons of decency and good | The Government organs would announce them successively in large type, and the gentlemen broached at a previous meeting, was "for all the who are well known in Walt street as in Adminm mbers of the Association, and all other Union | istration confidence, and with whom Mr. Chase

and "bear" the fancy stocks or the gold market

that stopped their way. Yesterday it was flamingly announced that the rebellion was certainly on its last legs. The South was on the verge of starvation; Farragut, instead of getting into a trap, as was feared, had accomplished a great success; Richmond was to carrying of the spring elections even "at the be evacuated; ditto Port Hudson and Vicksburg; price of blood," or "by any means necessary to do it," sufficiently exhibit the character of these ceeded as a sensation Washington correspondent Loyal Leaguers, and their purposes and plans.

Of the ultimate result of all such schemes as "reliable centlemen" and "leading bankers(!) in "reliable gentlemen" and "leading bankers(!) in these, there need be no fear. The anarchists and Baltimore and this city, of secession proclivities, revolutionists of the North are as certain to fall, are in possession of news from the Rebels in and fall ruinously, as if they had already swung Richmond, showing that the rebellion is rapidly for their political opponents. But if there be any cated to the Administration by persons of considlaw abiding citizen, any property holder and tax-payer, and true lover of his country, into this course the Administration swallowed all these course the Administration swallowed all these organization, whose secret managers cloak their things. They have been cresislous from the schemes with the profession of a superior loyalty, start, and have done war business on the original ninety day note of Secretary Seward. Such fa vorable news put gold down and Government stocks up, and fluctuated some of the fancies. In a few days reverse news is likely to come, and then the gold buyers will make money. Amon have enlisted. They may consider now, if they have not considered hitherto, whether they are League meeting, we counted thirty who are or were interested peconiarily by contracts, commissions, sales, charter parties, &c , in the continuawhether they are willing to carry elections "by | tion of the war. The Administration owes it to

Union Sentiment at the South. The remarkable confidence with which the radical papers profess to give the opinions of the Southern people on all subjects relating to the Union, would seem to indicate that the resolution tion meeting inviting correspondence with South ern Disunionists had been carried into effect, and the Northern Disunionists created the agents of

the Southern correspondents. It ought not to be necessary to repeat that the Southern radical newspapers are no more worthy of being regarded as indices of the Southe mind than are the Northern radical parties of the Northern mind. The Southern papers are a lit tle more sagacions than their Northern counter parts, in this respect that they place no faith in the Northern radical sheets. The latter for a long time constantly averred that the North was filled with traitors; that the majorities in large Northern States were in favor of " submitting to the Rebels;" that the whole Northern country was infected with Secession sympathies; but the knew it was false, quite as well as the men who

originated the stories here. Nor are the Southern papers one whit more trustworthy in their representations of the mind of the South. It is true that the Southern popu lation are cut off from means of comme with, and knowledge of the real state of affair in the North; but they know tolerably well that found, we should think, that the first levy of this to wit, the inseparability of the American Union. Northern Negroes to be Drafted immediately!

This sentiment they are correct in supposing to
pervade all the loyal States. They talk of it,
reason of it, and base all their calculations upon
it. There are thousands of sensible men who

The Washington specials to the New York World contains the important intelligence that in official circles it is stated that the first draft in who daily count the chances of being compelled the North will be from the free negro population.
All able-bodied colored men between twenty and thirty-five years of age are to be taken to fill up the ranks of the various negro brigades now under way. This has been decided upon, it is reported, at the instigntion of Gov. Andrews, who is furious at the free negroes for their backward-near in comming to fight for their page. There are ness in coming to fight for their race. There are not enough of negroes to be had within our present army lines to garrison the sea coast, as Government designs, by this class of troops, and the impressment of the Northern negroes would immediately add about 40,000 effective men to the they would not be a unit by any means. When black army. Radicals and Democrats at Wash- will invent a method of evoking a division ington are both agreed as to the propriety of trying a conscription among the blacks first.

These statements are quite plausable. The Government and the Abolitionists have entered about the result.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

WHOLE NO. 1,239.

The Polish Insurrection-Spirited

A Cracow telegram says that the following proclamation by Gen. LANGIEWITE, dated March 10, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect:

COUNTRYMEN-In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic sons of Poland have commens a struggle, caused by terrible abuses and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilina-

Notwithstanding the extremely anfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in this great struggle for liberty and independence.

The struggle commenced by an unarmed people has already lasted two months, and pains strength and develops itself with energy in the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the mas-sacres, the pillages and conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

Poland feels very painfully the absence of a central power, capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle, and of summoning new

Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of he office and the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional Government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation so soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off. Whilst retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil Govern-ment, whose functions will be regulated by a spe-cial ordinance—the work of the provisional Gov-

I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with

indemnity to the proprietors. Poles of all provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovites, I summon to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all of you. The liberty of Poland must be

The concord of all citizens, trrespective of classes, of religions, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy. and insure the independence of our country.

To arms! to arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland. In terms of the above, Langiewitz has been Gen. Wysopi has been appointed his military coadjutor and director.

THE BRATTEE ROBBER - When the young Bhattee is about three or four years of age, his education or training is commenced by his being compelled to walk and run a given distance daily and as he advances in years the exercise is in creased. He must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep-barking like a dog-crowing like a cock-braying like an ass, and in like manner of imitating all kinds of animals. He must be able to throw himself on any occasion which may require into every kind of attitude-to crawl along or lie as flat as possible on the ground-to run like a dog-to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like a stamp of a tree, etc. A sentinel of the 4th Bengal cavalry on duty, heard something move about the head ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs and nearly apset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals, and was not satisfie with this explanation of the poise that had first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot, and, the better to de-tect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree, at a short dis-from the spot on which he had been prevstanding. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet, and, bent on the mos attentive scrutiny he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump, so as to be unperceived, to command a direct view of the querter from which the poise originally proceeded. This, however, was too much for the thief, (for such in reality was this pseudo tree stump,) who, unable to restrain his laughter and finding his situation somewhat criti

Copperheads vs. Blacksnakes.

cal, suddenly executed a somerset, upset the as-

tonished soldier, and made off with his heimet.

The Black Republicans, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, are now very industriously applying the term of "Copper heads" to the Democrats. We like it much There is an applicability about it which speaks out boldly and has a palpable meaning.

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country.

a fearless, independent snake that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with uses it; it is a brave snake, and therefore, naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful. Now, the representative of the Republican.

opposite to the Copperhead, is the Blacksnake. And here, too, the analogy is complete. The black spake is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. He possesses somewhat the power to charm. but he always charms the innocent to destruc tion. He robs birds' nests, visits the barn-yard and sucks hen's eggs, and will often be found curled round the legs of a cow sucking her milk. just as Black Republican contractors, jubbers and office holders are now doing with Uncle

LAST LINES OF UHLAND .- Rev. C. T. Brooks sends to the Boston Transcript a translat the last lines the great German poet Uhland ever wrote. They were on the death of an infant, and, as Mr. Brooks truly remarks, "are in perfect keeping with the simplicity of the poet's walk and character, and forms a fitting swan-song for his own pure and peaceful life." Does not the little quatrain deserve to be remembered side by side with that Persian one on the new born child given by Sir William Jones?

We saw three come—we saw thee go— Brief guest in this our earthly land; Wherefrom! Whereto! We only know— From God's own hand to God's own hand.

A daily Democratic paper called the Age devoted to the maintenance of the Union and conservative principles. The publishers are Messrs Glossbrenner, Grund & Welsh, gentlemen of experience in newspaper enterprises, and well known. While declaring their attachment to the Constitution and the Union, the editors announce their intention to discuss fearlessly the acts of the Administration.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.—
The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana have called a State Mass Meeting of the Democratic voters of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 20th of May. The most eminent speakers of the Union will be present. The Indianians are immense for conventions, and as Indianapolis is one of the most accessible places in the Union by railroad, we look for one of the largest conventions ever held in the United States .- Ciu: Eug.

March went out blustering and blowing. just as it came in, and left the door open as it re-tired. Wednesday, although the sun above brightly, the cold wind was suggestive of gloves, furs and overcoats. We will have spring weather after a while if we have patience to wait for it. We are informed by farmers that the fruit is still uninjured by the recent cold snaps. For this we have reason to be thankful, even if we do shiver over big fires in the month of April.

ALL Fool's Day.—The "custom more honored in the breach than the observance," of celebrating the first day of April by playing pranks upon friends, was, so far as our observation went, entirely neglected in this city Wednesday. Even the boys on the streets abstained from their usual pranks of doing up parcels neatly and laying them on the route of visitors from the country. "All Fool's Day" was like any other day in the last week—quite as dull and unproductive of a single item of interest.